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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1792.

[Whole No. 288.]

STATE PAPER.

UNITED STATES, January the 16th, 1792.

SIR,

AS the circumstances which have engaged the United States in the present Indian War may some of them be out of the public recollection, and others perhaps be unknown, it may appear advisable that you prepare and publish, from authentic documents, a statement of those circumstances, as well as of the measures which have been taken, from time to time, for the re-establishment of peace and friendship.

When the Community are called upon for considerable exertions to relieve a part which is suffering under the hand of an enemy, it is desirable to manifest that due pains have been taken by those entrusted with the administration of their affairs to avoid the evil.

G. WASHINGTON.

The Secretary for the Department of War.

The CAUSES of the existing HOSTILITIES between the UNITED STATES, and certain Tribes of INDIANS North-West of the OHIO, stated and explained from official and authentic Documents, and published in obedience to the orders of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

A RECURRENCE to the Journals of the United States in Congress assembled, of the early stages of the late war, will evince the public solicitude to preserve peace with the Indian tribes, and to prevent their engaging in a contest in which they were no wise interested.

But although partial treaties or conventions were formed with some of the northern and western tribes, in the years 1775 and 1776; yet those treaties were too feeble to resist the powerful impulses of a contrary nature, arising from a combination of circumstances at that time; and accordingly all the various Indian nations (the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, and a few individuals of the Delawares excepted) lying on our frontiers, from Georgia to Canada, armed against us.

It is yet too recent to have been forgotten, that great numbers of inoffensive men, women and children, fell a sacrifice to the barbarous warfare practised by the Indians, and that many others were dragged into a deplorable captivity.

Notwithstanding that these aggressions were entirely unprovoked, yet as soon as the war ceased with Great-Britain, the United States, instead of indulging any resentments against the Indian nations, fought only how to establish a liberal peace with all the tribes throughout their limits.

Early measures were accordingly taken for this purpose. A treaty was held, and a peace concluded, in the year 1784, with the hostile part of the northern Indians, or Six Nations, at Fort Stanwix.

In January 1785, another treaty was formed with part of the western tribes, at Fort McIntosh, on the Ohio; to wit, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, and Chippewas.

During the same year, treaties were formed at Hopewell, on the Keowee, with all the powerful tribes of the south, excepting the Creeks; to wit, the Cherokees, the Choctaws, and Chickasaws.

In January 1786, a treaty was formed with the Shawanese, at the confluence of the Great Miami with the Ohio.

It was not long before certain turbulent and malignant characters, residing among some of the northern and western tribes, which had formed the treaties of Fort Stanwix and Fort McIntosh, excited uneasiness and complaints against those treaties. In consequence of representations upon this subject, on the 5th of October, 1787, Congress directed, "That a general treaty should be held with the tribes of Indians within the limits of the United States, inhabiting the country north-west of the Ohio and about Lake Erie, as soon after the first of April next as conveniently might be, and at such place and at such particular time as the Governor of the Western Territory should appoint, for the purposes of knowing the causes of uneasiness among the said tribes, and hearing their complaints; of regulating trade, and amicably settling all affairs concerning lands and boundaries between them and the United States."

On the second day of July, 1788, Congress appropriated "the sum of twenty thousand dollars, in addition to fourteen thousand dollars before appropriated, for defraying the expenses of the treaties which have been ordered, or which might be ordered to be held in the then present year with the several Indian tribes in the Northern Department, and for extinguishing the Indian claims; the whole of the said twenty thousand dollars, together with six thousand dollars of the said fourteen thousand dollars, to be applied solely to the purpose of extinguishing Indian claims to the lands they have already ceded to the United States, by obtaining regular conveyances for the same, and for extending a purchase beyond the limits heretofore fixed by treaty; but that no part of the said sums should be applied for any other purpose other than those above mentioned."

Accordingly new treaties were held at Fort Harmar the latter part of the year 1788, and concluded on the ninth day of January, 1789, with a representation of all the Six or Northern Nations, the Mohawks excepted—and with a representation of the following tribes, to wit, the Wyandots, the Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatamas, and Sacs.—By these treaties, nearly the same boundaries were recognized and established by a principle of purchase, as had been stipulated by the former treaties of Fort Stanwix and Fort McIntosh.

Thus careful and attentive was the Government of the United States to settle a boundary with the Indians on the basis of fair treaty, to obviate the dissatisfactions which had been excited, and to establish its claims to the lands relinquished on the principle of equitable purchase.

It does not appear that the right of the Northern and Western Indians, who formed the several before mentioned treaties to the lands thereby relinquished to the United States, has been questioned by any other tribes; nor does it appear that the present war has been occasioned by any dispute relatively to the boundaries established by the said treaties.

But on the contrary it appears, that the unprovoked aggressions of the Miami and Wabash Indians upon Kentucky and other parts of the frontiers, together with their associates, a banditti,

formed of Shawanese, and outcast Cherokees, amounting in all to about one thousand two hundred men, are solely the causes of the war. Hence it is proper that their conduct should be more particularly adverted to.

In the year 1784, when messages were sent to the Wyandots and Delawares, inviting them to meet the Commissioners, first at Cayahoga, and afterwards at Fort McIntosh, their neighbours the Miami Indians were also included in the same invitation; but they did not attend.

In the year 1785 these invitations were repeated; but the messengers upon their arrival at the Miami village, had their horses stolen, were otherwise treated with insolence, and prevented fulfilling their mission.

In the years 1787 and 1788, new endeavours were used to bring those Indians to treat: they were urged to be present at a treaty appointed to be held at Fort Harmar; but these endeavors proved as fruitless as all the former.

At a council of the tribes, convened in 1788, at the Miami river, the MIAMI and WABASH Indians were pressed to repair to the treaty with great earnestness by the chiefs of the Wyandots and Delawares: the Wyandot chiefs in particular presented them with a large belt of wampum, holding one end of it themselves, and offering the other to the hostile Indians, which was refused. The Wyandots then laid it on the shoulders of a principal chief, recommending to him to be at peace with the Americans; but without making any answer, he leaned himself and let it fall to the ground: this so displeased the Wyandots, that they immediately left the council house.

In the mean time the frontier settlements were disquieted by frequent depredations and murders, and the complaints of their inhabitants, (as might be expected) of the pacific forbearance of the government, were loud, repeated, and distressing—their calls for protection incessant—till at length they appeared determined by their own efforts to endeavor to retaliate the injuries they were continually receiving, and which had become intolerable.

In this state of things it was indispensable for the Government to make some decisive exertion for the peace and security of the frontiers.

But notwithstanding the ill success of former experiments, and the invincible spirit of animosity which had appeared in certain tribes, and which was of a nature to justify a persuasion that no impression could be made upon them by pacific expedients, it was still deemed advisable to make one more essay.

Accordingly in April 1790, Anthony Gamelin, an inhabitant of Post Vincennes, and a man of good character, was dispatched to all the tribes and villages of the Wabash river, and to the Indians of the Miami village, with a message purporting, that the United States were desirous of establishing a general peace with all the neighboring tribes of Indians, and of treating them in all respects with perfect humanity and kindness, and at the same time warning them to abstain from further depredations.

The Indians in some of the villages on the lower part of the Wabash, appeared to listen to him, others manifested a different disposition, others confessed their inability to restrain their young warriors, and all referred the messenger to the Indians at the Miami village. At that village some appeared well disposed, but the chiefs of the Shawanese returned the messages and belis, informing the messenger however, that they would, after consultation, within thirty nights, send an answer to Post Vincennes.—The promised answer was never received. While the messenger was at the Miami village, two negroes were brought in from our settlements, prisoners; and upon his return to L'Angeville, a chief informed him that a party of seventy warriors, from the more distant Indians, had arrived, and were gone against the settlements.

In three days after his departure from the Miami village, a prisoner was there burnt to death. Similar cruelties were exercised at the Outtanon towns, about the same time; and in the course of the three months immediately after the last mentioned invitation, upwards of one hundred persons were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners upon the Ohio, and in the district of Kentucky.

It is to be remarked, that previous to the last invitation, the people of Kentucky who, in consequence of their injuries, were meditating a blow against the hostile Indians (as before intimated) were restrained by the President of the United States, from crossing the Ohio, until the effect of the friendly overture intended to be made should be known.

It is also to be observed, that the Wyandots and Delawares, after having frequently and fruitlessly endeavored to influence the MIAMI and WABASH Indians to peace; upon mature conviction finally declared that force only could effect the object.

As an evidence that the conduct of the hostile Indians has been occasioned by other motives than a claim relatively to boundaries—it is to be observed, that their depredations have been principally upon the district of Kentucky, and the counties of Virginia, lying along the south side of the Ohio, a country to which they have no claim.

It appears by respectable evidence, that from the year 1783, until the month of October, 1790, the time the United States commenced offensive operations against the said Indians, that on the Ohio, and the frontiers on the south side thereof, they killed, wounded and took prisoners, about one thousand five hundred men, women and children; besides carrying off upwards of two thousand horses, and other property to the amount of fifty thousand dollars.

The particulars of the barbarities exercised upon many of their prisoners, of different ages and sexes, although supported by indisputable evidence, are of too shocking a nature to be presented to the public. It is sufficient upon this head to observe, that the tomahawk and scalping-knife have been the mildest instruments of death. That in some cases torture by fire, and other execrable means have been used.

But the outrages which were committed upon the frontier inhabitants were not the only injuries that were sustained: repeated attacks upon detachments of the troops of the United States were, at different times, made. The following from its peculiar enormity deserves recital.—In April, 1790, Major Doughty was ordered to the friendly Chickasaws on public business. He performed this duty in a boat, having with him Ensign Sedam, and a party of fifteen men. While ascending the Tennessee river, he was met by a party of forty Indians in four canoes, confiding principally of the afore said banditti of Shawanese, and outcast Cherokees. They approached under a white flag, the well known emblem of peace. They came on board the Major's boat, received his presents, continued with him nearly one hour, and then departed in the most friendly manner. But, they had scarcely cleared his oars, before they poured in a fire upon his crew, which was returned as soon as circumstances would permit, and

a most unequal combat was sustained for several hours, when they abandoned their design, but not until they had killed and wounded eleven out of fifteen of the boat's crew. This perfidious conduct, in any age, would have demanded exemplary punishment.

All overtures of peace failing, and the depredations still continuing, an attempt at coercion became indispensable. Accordingly the expedition under Brigadier General Harmar, in the month of October, 1790, was directed. The event is known.

After this expedition the Governor of the Western Territory, in order that nothing might be omitted, to effect a peace without further conflict, did, on his arrival at Fort Harmar, in December, 1790, send through the Wyandots and Delawares conciliatory messages to the Miami's, but still without effect.

The Cornplanter, a war chief of the Senecas and other Indians of the same tribe, being in Philadelphia in the month of February, 1791, were engaged to undertake to impress the hostile Indians with the consequences of their persisting in hostilities, and also of the justice and moderation of the United States.

In pursuance of this design Col. Procter, on the fourteenth of March, was sent to the Cornplanter to hasten his departure, and to accompany him to the Miami village—and messages were sent to the Indians declaratory of the pacific sentiments of the United States towards them. But both Col. Procter and the Cornplanter, although zealously desirous of executing their mission, encountered difficulties of a particular nature, which were insurmountable, and prevented the execution of their orders.

Major General St. Clair, in the month of April, sent messages from Fort Harmar to the Delawares, expressive of the pacific designs of the United States, to all the Indian tribes.

A treaty was held at the Painted-Post by Col. Pickering, in June, 1791, with a part of the Six Nations, at which the humane intentions of the General Government towards them particularly, and the Indian tribes generally, were fully explained.

Captain Hendricks, a respectable Indian residing with the Oneidas, appearing zealously disposed to attempt convincing the hostile Indians of their mistaken conduct, was accordingly sent for that purpose, but was frustrated by unforeseen obstacles, in his laudable attempts.

The different measures which have been recited must evince, that notwithstanding the highly culpable conduct of the Indians in question, the government of the United States, uninfluenced by resentment, or any false principles which might arise from a consciousness of superiority, adopted every proper expedient to terminate the Indian hostilities, without having recourse to the last extremity; and, after being compelled to resort to it, has still kept steadily in view the re-establishment of peace as its primary and sole object.

Were it necessary to add proofs of the pacific and humane dispositions of the General Government towards the Indian tribes, the treaties with the Creeks, and with the Cherokees, might be cited as demonstrative of its moderation and liberality.

The present partial Indian war is a remnant of the late general war, continued by a number of separate banditti, who, by the incessant practice of fifteen years, seem to have formed inveterate and incurable habits of enmity against the frontier inhabitants of the United States.

To obtain protection against lawless violence, was a main object for which the present government was instituted. It is, indeed, a main object of all governments. A frontier citizen possesses as strong claims to protection as any other citizen. The frontiers are the vulnerable parts of every country; and the obligation of the government of the United States, to afford the requisite protection, cannot be less sacred in reference to the inhabitants of their Western, than to those of their Atlantic Frontier.

It will appear from a candid review of this subject, that the General Government could no longer abstain from attempting to punish the hostile Indians.

The ill success of the attempts for this purpose, is entirely unconnected with the justice or policy of the measure. A perseverance in exertions to make the refractory Indians at last sensible, that they cannot continue their enormous outrages with impunity, appears to be as indispensable, in the existing posture of things, as it will be advisable, whenever they shall manifest symptoms of a more amicable disposition, to convince them, by decisive proofs, that nothing is so much desired by the United States as to be at liberty to treat them with kindness and beneficence.

H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

War Department, Jan. 26, 1792.

FROM THE QUEBEC HERALD.

QUEBEC, November 28.

Extract from the Chief Justice's charge to the Grand Jury, 25th Nov. 1791. Sessions of Oyer and Terminer at Quebec.

I REMARK it with pleasure, that for two years past, there has been a great reduction of the list of criminal prosecutions in all parts of the province. If Grand Juries have not been in fault, we may presume that the virtue of our fellow citizens is on the increase. It adds to the consolation, that it does not seem to be imputable merely to terror, the government of the country for the last five years, having mingled mercy and judgment very frequently; but with so sagacious a discernment, that the great clemency dispensed, may perhaps be reckoned among the causes of these restraints upon vice.

Happier still, if the reformation of our country, shall keep pace with the blessings recently poured out upon it, by the benignity of our Sovereign, and the liberality of his Parliament.

What their number and extent, the most fertile and best informed mind, can neither enumerate nor ascertain, suffice it to remark, that the political frame erected for your prosperity, being on the model, as nearly as our condition will permit, of that constitution which has made England the admiration of the world, it must be

left to ages to measure the value of the benefits conferred by the late change and reforms.

How flattering to Canadians of all ranks, that this corner of the empire becomes the first of any of its remote appendages, upon that *enjoyed* foundation!—that rare structure of human policy; which adverting to the natural, inevitable, and providential distribution of mankind into *Rich* and *Poor*, with qualities appropriate to their condition, and of *adverse* *biasses*, restrains the spirit and vices incident to each class, and creates a controul upon both, by the elevation of a third order; which in its own turn is corrected by the other two; and all singly or conjointly operate the welfare of the whole.

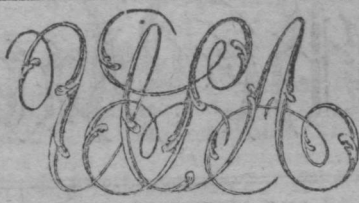
The singularity suggested, will doubtless form an ingredient, among the incitements to the general gratitude of the country, for so honorable a pre-eminence over the rest of the provinces; (I trust) it will be most sensibly felt by the *devout Canadian*, whose recollection of the hard condition of these neglected branches of the dominion of France will admire and adore, that mysterious providence, by which the separation of Canada from that kingdom, became the way of her escape, from the miseries to which France (as we can now see) was then destined, and that the conquest so much dreaded here from the long continued enmity of the rival provinces in her vicinity, by drawing this country into a connection with a brave and generous nation, which has been the means of accelerating the advancement of the *Canadian* French to that degree of felicity and security, which neither the provinces lately British, nor the *European* French, who put every thing at risk for it, as yet have acquired, and which England free as her spirit is, never gave to the colonies planted by her own hand.

According to the form of the New Constitution, as passed into an Act by the Parliament of Great Britain and sanctioned by the King, the number of members of the legislative councils is limited as follows: Seven for Upper Canada, and fifteen for Lower Canada, the legislative councillor's heirs to succeed in rotation, if worthy. The number of members to compose the houses of assembly in the two provinces, are 16 for Upper Canada, and 50 for Lower Canada, the province to be divided by proclamation. Voters eligible who have rented a house of 10l. per annum one year. The proclamation with respect to the division of the province, to be prior to the 1st of January, 1792. The executive councils are likewise to call the legislative councils and houses of assembly before the expiration of the said year 1792.

The Bishop of Nova-Scotia governs the Clergy in these provinces, who are to be allowed as tythes one seventh of all grants of lands.

Among others the following Toasts were given at the principal entertainment in the celebration of the Commencement of the New Constitution of Canada, December 26.

THE KING, by sound of trumpet, flourish with three times three cheers, and God save the King.
New Constitution, do. Rule Britannia.
The glorious Revolution of 1688.
The Queen and Royal Family.
The Governor General of British America.
The Lieut. Governor General Clarke, and the Province.
Lieut. Governor Simcoe, and the Province of Upper Canada.
The Peers and Commons of Great Britain who maintained the cause of the People of this Province and supported their petition.
The friends of Freedom who meet to celebrate this day.
May the New Constitution speak the will and promote the happiness of the people.
The Liberty of the Press and may freedom be guided by wisdom and decorum.
Trial by Jury—and may the right of Juryment to protect the innocent, remain for ever inviolable.
May the British Nation be ever united with all free Nations, to promote the Liberty and Happiness of all mankind.
May all the inhabitants of Canada be grateful to Great Britain.
May all civil distinctions among men be founded on public utility.
May the feelings which have produced this happy meeting find their way into the hearts of the rising generation.
Peace on earth and good will towards all men.
The Constitution of Great Britain drank with three cheers
The French Revolution, and true liberty to the whole world.
May the Agriculture of this province procure us an ample supply of good wines.
Liberty of Conscience drank with three cheers.
The abolition of the Feudal System.
May Agriculture cause Commerce to flourish, and Commerce sustain Agriculture.
May the fire of Liberty extend itself to the frozen climate of Hudson's Bay.
☞ Health and Ready Money.



CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1791.

The Memorial of John Churchman, presented a few days since, was taken into consideration.—It was moved by

MR. PAGE, that the memorial should be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Williamson objected to the reference—he remarked generally that the subject had already been before Congress, and had consumed much time. In the Senate, he understood, it had not received any great attention. With respect to the prosperous state of the finances, on which the petitioner appears to found his hopes, he would not pretend to determine the state of the Treasury; but if it was full, and flowing, he conceived there were other expeditions which would call for all the money we had to spare.

Mr. Page moved to refer the memorial to the consideration of a select committee—he hoped there would be no opposition to this motion, as the ingenuity of the memorialist, and the importance of the objects he had in view, entitled him to the attention of the house. He said he had presented the memorial to the house last week, at the desire of the memorialist, and had moved that it should lie on the table for the consideration of members; that one object of the memorialist could not so well be stated to the house as to a committee, where numbers of his papers and calculations might be examined; that if he should attempt to do Mr. Churchman justice in the house, he might be charged with affectation, or he might not be heard, or if heard, he might not be sufficiently understood—he therefore hoped that the memorial might be referred to a select committee.—In reply to Mr. Williamson, he was sorry to find that a gentleman, whose name stood on the list of philosophers, instead of aiding him in countenancing a philosophical enquiry, should oppose even his motion that the house would refer it to the consideration of a select committee. He had not presumed to say that there was money in the Treasury to be spared for such purposes—or that even if we had money, that we had a right to give it to Mr. Churchman, if he should prove the truth of his theory; nor had he, Mr. Page, said that Mr. Churchman would find the magnetic pole—he had only affirmed that Mr. Churchman's ingenuity, which was acknowledged by many competent judges, and the importance of the objects he had in view (one of which the member himself confessed deserved attention, and the other was confessed by several philosophers and learned societies in Europe) deserved the attention of the house. Sir, added Mr. Page, I affirm, since I am thus compelled to support my motion, that Mr. Churchman's theory, whether he shall be able to find by his proposed voyage the magnetic pole or not, is a proof of his ingenuity, and is preferable to that of the great Halley. The latter supposed four magnetic poles, and that they resided within the bowels of the earth; the former supposes but two, and that one of them is in the neighbourhood of one of the United States, and within the reach of the fishing voyages of another. Since Dr. Halley's theory has been exploded which did not long account for the variation of variation, as it is called, and which he explained by an hypothesis which has been called extravagant, as it supposed the earth a hollow shell, with a nucleus within, revolving freely, and carrying round it the four points which he supposed attracted the magnetic needle, and gave it its direction; no theory, except Mr. Churchman's, has been offered to the world, which solves so many phenomena of the variation of the needle, and bids fair to be of real use. I assisted (by the invitation of one of the committee of the first Congress at New-York, to whom Mr. Churchman's memorial was referred) in the examination of his theory respecting the finding the longitude of any place whose latitude is known, and where the variation is known, and I did put it to the test in this manner—I gave Cook's voyages to one of the committee, and desired him to tell me the latitude of any place and the variation found there, and I calculated what the longitude ought to be according to the theory, and constantly found it to be nearly that stated in the voyage; the committee compared Mr. Churchman's calculations of the longitude which they demanded of him, with that given by Cooke, and found a wonderful agreement; and I have since seen many of Mr. Churchman's comparisons of this sort, which agree with observations so nearly, as to justify my assertion that the theory shews the in-

genuity of Mr. Churchman; and I will add, that although it may not be generally applied to finding the longitude because of the smallness of variation in some places, and other circumstances, yet it may be used in many places, if the truth of the theory be once established; and whatever can contribute to the discovery of longitude at sea, must be worthy of encouragement; but granting that the variation of the needle could not be applied to the discovery of the longitude at sea, yet an easy and certain method of finding the variation is a most desirable thing, and of great consequence to geography, navigation and surveying; and if Mr. Churchman's theory be true, not only the variation, but the alteration of that variation will be found by an easy calculation at any place whose longitude and latitude is known, and for any given time; and he puts the truth of his theory to the test, which few theorists have been willing to do, of a single experiment, a voyage to Baffin's Bay. The United States need not be ashamed to encourage the memorialist:—the British Parliament encouraged voyages to ascertain the truth of Halley's theory, and, if I mistake not, when that was abandoned, it was supposed that the poles of the earth influenced the needle; the Parliament offered 20,000l. to any one who would go to the north pole, and at the expence of their government, the attempt has been made. But Mr. Churchman only requires that a voyage be made within 14 degrees of that pole—and all I have asked is, that his memorial be referred to a committee to examine his theory, his calculations and vouchers, respecting the probability of its truth, and the reasonableness of his petition. If the committee should think his theory worthy of the experiment, he proposes to establish its truth; and this house should not think Congress authorised to grant money for that purpose; they may recommend Mr. Churchman and his theory to the patronage of the legislatures of the sister states, whose authority and ability to enable the memorialist to prosecute his enquiries cannot be doubted any more than their readiness to listen to a recommendation so worthy of Congress. On the other hand, should the committee be of opinion that Mr. Churchman's is a mad projection, and that his petition ought to be rejected, let the house, if satisfied with their report, confirm it by their unanimous vote.—Where then is the danger of referring the memorial to the consideration of a committee? But if the house reject the motion for a reference, and the ingenious memorialist be obliged to apply to foreign countries, whose learned societies have already applauded his theory, and should there meet with encouragement, and be enabled to establish its truth, may we not be in danger of incurring the censure of the liberal and enlightened world?

Mr. Clark made some observations on the subject. He said that the variation of the needle was already sufficiently understood by all land surveyors, otherwise they were not fit for their business; and with regard to any discoveries by sea, he had little hopes from them, after all the fruitless attempts which have been made by the ablest navigators and philosophers of Europe.

Mr. Seney said that there was a degree of attention due to all applications from men of genius, and as Mr. Churchman's memorial comes supported by many respectable vouchers, it ought certainly to be referred to a committee:—if Congress should not deem it proper to give him the aid he requires at present, perhaps it may be recommended to the next house, to afford him encouragement.

Mr. Williamson said it was the very same petition which had been before Congress the last session, when there were only three or four members who appeared to support it.

Mr. Page said it was not out of order to reconsider the subject—and to condemn it rashly, without a proper investigation, would be to render Congress ridiculous in the eyes of the world.

Mr. Murray hoped the house would appoint a committee—he was not in Congress when this subject was before decided against. This was a question on which he was incompetent to decide, but he could feel sufficiently for the literary reputation of the house, and the great interest of science, to believe, that to commit the business to a committee, would best comport with the dignity of the subject. Something more than was then submitted to the wisdom of Congress, is now brought forward—at least Mr. Churchman so alleges. Let those gentlemen who wish to have an opportunity of gratifying a laudable curiosity, be indulged.—When a man of science comes here with supposed discoveries in the active sciences, we owe it to the subject, to ourselves, and to human nature, to give his propositions fair play and mature consideration. We can not do this without a reference to a committee. We ought to be cautious how we hastily decide on the views and experiments of philosophical applicants, and ought to take warning from the disgrace of other nations whom history has held up for their premature rejection of enterprises and schemes of science. Columbus, himself, Columbus, to whom we owe our country, travelled about a philoso-

phical vagabond through many courts of Europe, and met with patronage at last out of his own country. There may be nothing solid in this projected scheme, but let gentlemen be indulged—it will be most decent.

The question for referring being taken, it was carried in the affirmative by a large majority, and a select committee appointed, viz. Messrs. Page, Wadsworth and Wayne.

MONDAY, JANUARY 30.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, with copies of the communications which have taken place between the Supreme Executive of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that officer, relative to the raising of troops within and under the authority of said Commonwealth—communicated by command of the President of the United States, pursuant to a request of the House on the 25th inst.

A message was received from the Senate by their Secretary, with the bill to establish the Post-Office and Post-Roads within the United States—passed the Senate with amendments, in which they request the concurrence of the House.

These being read, the Order of the Day was called for, on the bill making effectual provision for the defence of the Frontiers—and the House went into a committee of the whole—on which the galleries were cleared.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31.

A report from the Secretary of War, on petitions of sundry seamen of the late navy of the United States, was read—this report states that the several petitioners were necessarily absent from their country at the time prescribed by law for receiving the balances due to them respectively, for their services—and suggests the propriety of repealing, or suspending so much of the limitation ordinance, as precludes their receiving said balances—laid on the table.

Sundry petitions, praying for compensations, pensions, settlement of accounts, renewal of lost certificates of public debt, &c. were read, and referred to the heads of departments.

The Order of the Day was called for, on the bill making effectual provision for the defence of the Frontiers—and the House went into a committee of the whole—on which the galleries were cleared.

By the minutes of the proceedings of yesterday, read in the House this day, it appears that the motion for striking out the 2d section, which provides for three additional regiments, was negatived—33—to 18.

PARIS, October 21.

It is remarkable, that in the various tumults that have been excited among the populace on account of the protestants being allowed to preach their doctrines without hindrance, women have been the sole actors; and on several occasions have gone to such mischievous lengths, that even the lowest vulgar among the men, have voluntarily assisted the city guards in reducing these priest-ridden viragos to reason. This ungovernable temper in our women, is not difficult to be accounted for. In times past it has been the policy of the teaching clergy, always to make sure of the mistress of the family. No pains having been previously spared to make them sincere converts to the tenets of bigotry and fanaticism, the men, of consequence, became an easy prey, and were not so much attended to. The principles of intolerance having by these means taken such deep root in the minds of the lower class of our females, no wonder that the laws of equity and justice find it difficult to inspire them with a tolerating spirit in matters of religion.

BOSTON, January 19.
LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

JANUARY 16.

Dr. Jarvis, Mr. Tudor, Dr. Ennis, Mr. Breck, and Mr. Wedgery, were appointed a committee to consider the subject of the balance supposed to be due from the United States to this Commonwealth, and the expediency of remonstrating to Congress on the subject thereof, and report.

JANUARY 17.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Johnson, Tyler, Taylor, Fisk, and Nichols, was chosen to report the most eligible method for the support of teachers of piety, religion and morality within this Commonwealth, and how to determine the proper members in each society chargeable with such support.

FEMALE HEROISM.

A very extraordinary circumstance arrested the attention of the House this afternoon. A petition was presented by a Mrs. Deborah Gannett, who served with reputation, as a soldier, three years in the army of the United States, and received an honorable discharge therefrom. This extraordinary woman insisted as a male, by the name of Robert Shirliff; and as such did her duty without a stain on her virtue or honor.—She only prays, in her petition, for the payment of her arrears; but submits the circum-

stances of her services to the consideration of the Legislature: And from the feelings which appeared on the occasion, expressive of a strong desire to reward heroism like hers, there is no room to doubt that a compensation will be granted, adequate to her services, and honorable to the government.

Several members corroborated the facts stated in the petition; which was committed to a respectable committee.

A representation from the committee for the sale of Eastern Lands, was read, in which it was stated, that there have been sold since the last sitting of the General Court, about 2,100,000 acres of those lands, and that there are further applications for upwards of 2,000,000 acres more of that valuable and fertile country.

THEATRE.

Mr. Tudor called the attention of the house to the subject of a repeal of the law prohibiting Theatrical Exhibitions. After stating the reasons which induced him thus early to rise, he read the law above mentioned; and moved that a committee be appointed to consider the expediency of bringing in a bill for the repeal of it.

The subject was then committed to Messrs. Gardiner, Greenleaf, Hichborn, Bowers, Flagg, Washburn, and Kinsley, to consider and report thereon.

JANUARY 18.

A remonstrance from a number of the inhabitants of the town of Boston, against the repeal of the law to prevent Stage Plays, &c.—Read and committed to the committee on that subject.

The bill establishing the Boston Tontine Association, was read the first time, and Wednesday next assigned for its second reading.

PORTLAND, Jan. 9.

In the account brought by Captain Clap, from Port-au-Prince, and lately published in this paper, mention was made of the murder of the Negro and Mulatto women and children who were found in that town the day after the fire.—Capt. Clap has since, however, declared that he was not knowing to the massacre of the children.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

Some modern European Philosophers has furnished the American Papers with a comparative Sketch of the Civilized Man and the Savage—will you please to publish, as a counterpart

THE SAVAGE AND THE CIVILIZED MAN.

THE Savage rises in the morning, and prowls through the forest for food—if he finds it, he returns loaded to his wife, who cooks it for him; her portion is, what he may leave of the hasty repast: if he is unsuccessful in hunting, he takes in an additional hole in his girdle, and his family pines in want.

The civilized Man gets up with the sun—pursues his daily occupation—and the sure prospect of a reward to his industry, lightens the burthens of life—while the arts of civilization afford a perpetual security against hunger, nakedness and cold.

The Savage has a precarious support—nature, it is true, provides the crystal stream, and his bow may stop the deer in its course—but the stream is often remote, and the track of the arrow is frequently untrue.

The civilized Man may struggle with misfortunes; but he has a never-failing resource in the benevolence of society.

The inhabitant of the woods has but few ideas, and few pleasures—these are of the ardent kind, and their acquisition often interferes with those of his fellow Savages—the consequences are fatal.

The civilized Man has a boundless circle of enjoyments—his views are expanded, his ideas unlimited; his hopes are excited by innumerable objects, and gratified ten thousand different ways. The legal restraints on his pleasures, appetites and passions, enlarge the sphere of his felicity.

The Savage, disengaged from the chase, or war, leads a life of stupid insensibility—there can scarcely be said to be any progress, or succession of events, in his existence—it is one perpetual now.

The civilized Man lives in himself—in his children—in the public;—and as he participates in the labors, he enjoys the happiness of his country and of mankind.

“The Savage feels no anxiety for the future welfare of his family, however numerous it may be”—he propagates his kind like the wolf of the desert, and his offspring are abandoned to a wayward fate. The cares, the solitudes, the anticipations and pleasures of life, are equally unknown to him.

The civilized Man has his cultivated faculties continually employed to promote the happiness of his family—every addition to it is a new pledge of future enjoyment.—He feels the protection of civil government, and he cheerfully contributes to its support—protected in his acquisitions by law, he contemplates the transmission of his name, his inheritance, his rights and privileges, to his posterity, with unspeakable pleasure.

The Savage has no abiding place—his only defence from the inclemency of the skies, is in his case-hardened carcase.

The civilized Man, wisely calculating for the future contingencies of the seasons, in the retreat reared by the joint labors of associated industry, “smiles at the tempest, and enjoys the storm.”

The Savage, while young, feels, and glories in the vigour of his nerves; like the young colt, he snuffs the wind, and braves the tempest—but mark his declining years—Time very early sears his visage, and the hanging down-drawn lip of the aged Savage, fully evinces that his *last* are not his *best* days.

The civilized Man preserves, by temperance, the vigor of youth, till an advanced period—his declining years are crowned with respect and veneration—and his last repose is in the arms of filial affection.

Philadelphia, February 1.

Doctor WILLARD, President of Cambridge University, Mass. has lately been elected one of the honorary Members of the London Medical Society.

We are informed that a committee of the Manufacturing Society are to meet to view the Raritan on the 20th of February next—and that Nehemiah Hubbard, Esq. of Connecticut, is appointed Superintendent-general, with a salary of two thousand dollars a year.

We are farther informed, that the society expects from Lyons in France, early in the spring, a company of manufacturers for the Ribbon and Wire department.

A correspondent has observed that some accounts from Quebec papers, via England, recently published in the papers of the United States, inform, that Lord Dorchester did not leave the Government of Canada with the unanimous approbation of the citizens of Quebec. It is but justice to say that those Quebec papers contained counter publications, highly approving of his administration, signed by numerous bodies of citizens of all ranks and professions, French and English.

Extract of a letter from Boston.

“I wish to be informed what the probable intentions of Government are.—Some of our Six per Centers, &c. and the luke-warm friends to the Government of the Union, are opposed to a further prosecution of the war—but disinterested men, and our old soldiers and officers, will execrate the Government, if it suffers the Frontiers to be deserted, and our citizens exposed to the fury of the bipeds of the wilderness.”

The English of a certain letter, said to have been written in Quebec, if it has any meaning, says a correspondent, is this:—

“The Indians are affronted, and if you do not buy a peace of them on any terms, they will, next spring, perhaps this winter, bring an army of twenty thousand men into the field, and sweep all the settlements on the Frontiers, from the Mississippi to Lake Champlain.—You cannot kill more than two in an hundred of them—whereas they are sure to kill eighty in an hundred of you: These circumstances are so fully known to them, that though they have heretofore refused to make peace with you, yet at the moment they are flushed with victory, and glutted with plunder, you will find it the most favorable time to negotiate a treaty!”

The United States have made no encroachments on the lands of the Indians, and yet they are charged by letter-fabricators with being guilty of acts of greater injustice than ever were perpetrated towards the savages by any of the European powers who have ever attempted to make settlements on this continent. The spring of many remarks of the above complexion, is an inveterate hatred to the government and honor of the United States.

The primary object in the institution of civil government, is the security of Liberty—but it is as unfortunate, as it is true, that the reverse idea has been all along inculcated upon mankind. The vital principle of a free government is an equal representation—This is the fountain, which if kept pure, will water the Tree of Liberty, and make it immortal—This fountain must be preserved from contamination by the virtue and vigilance of the people in their elections—and in this way alone, they can hope to perpetuate their freedom—for all other modes of seeking redress of public grievances, under a free government, has uniformly ended in making bad, worse.

DIED—Mrs. HENRIETTA HILLEGAS, wife of Michael Hillegas, Esq.

MR. PETER MARKOE—author of several publications in prose and verse.

§3 The “NARRATIVE” contains some personalities, which render it incompatible with the plan of this publication.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	25/6	pr. £.	127½ pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	15/4		76½ do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	15/6		77½ do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Settl. and other Certificates	23/		115 do.
Indents	14/6		72½ do.
Bank Stock—whole shares	65		per cent.
—half shares	109		per cent premium.

PREMIUMS.

THE Pennsylvania Society for the encouragement of Manufactures and the useful Arts, taking into their consideration the Premiums proper to be offered for the ensuing year, agreed upon the following :

THE CONDITIONS ARE,

That the specimens on which the premiums shall be claimed, must be the produce or manufacture of Pennsylvania, Jersey, or Delaware, and that they be exhibited to the board on or before the first day of December 1792. That those who may become candidates, will be expected to prepare clear and satisfactory proofs, such as their cases may require ; and that the Society reserve to themselves the right to determine, not only the comparative, but the absolute merit of the specimens produced by the different candidates, and of giving or withholding their premiums accordingly.

1. To such person as shall exhibit the best specimen of Earthenware or Pottery, approaching nearest to Queen's Ware, or, the Nottingham or Delf Ware, of the marketable value of fifty dollars—a Plate of the value of fifty dollars, or an equivalent in money.

2. To such person as shall exhibit the best specimen of Stone Ware, or that kind of Earthen Ware which is glazed with salt, of the marketable value of 50 dollars—a Plate of 50 dollars value, or that sum in specie.

3. To such person as shall exhibit the largest quantity of Wool, not less than 500lbs. wt. the produce of one farm—a Plate of the value of 50 dollars, or the amount in specie.

4. To such person as shall produce the largest quantity of bleached Wax, fit for candles, or exportation, not less than 500lbs. wt.—a premium of 50 dollars.

5. To such person as shall produce the greatest quantity of painters' colours, manufactured from materials found in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, or Delaware—a premium of 50 dollars.

6. To such person as shall make and exhibit the largest number of Smiths' Anvils, not less than 20 of 100lbs. wt. each, equal in quality to those imported—a premium of 50 dollars.

7. To such person as shall make and exhibit the best specimen of Stoves of cast iron, at least 400wt. approaching nearest to the quality of Bath Stoves, in smoothness and evenness of the surface, and relief and elegance of the figures—a premium of 80 dollars.

8. For the best specimen produced of small hollow iron Ware, three tons wt. approaching nearest in lightness, elegance, &c. to the imported—a premium of 50 dollars.

9. For the best specimen of Stone or Marble Slabs, not less than 2000 square feet, sawed by machinery, moved by horses or water—a premium of 50 dollars.

10. To the person who shall produce the next greatest quantity of Stone or Marble Slabs, not less than 1000 square feet, sawed by machinery moved by horses or water—a premium of 25 dollars.

11. For the best specimen of Stone or Marble polished by machinery moved by horses or water, not less than 100 square feet—a premium of 50 dollars.

12. For the best specimen of red leather, at least 100 skins, approaching nearest in fineness of colour and dressing to the Morocco leather—a premium of 50 dollars.

Published by order of the Board,
THOMAS M. WILLING, Sec'y.
Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1791.

ANAPOLIS, January 1, 1792.
At a Meeting of the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College, in the State of Maryland, on Thursday the 10th of November last,

RESOLVED,

THAT this Board, at the quarterly meeting in May next, proceed to elect a Vice-Principal of St. John's College.

“ That it be the duty of the Principal and Vice-Principal, to teach some of the higher Authors in Latin and Greek, certain parts of the Mathematics, Logic, and Moral and Natural Philosophy; and that the departments of the said Principal and Vice-Principal shall hereafter be ascertained with precision, on considerations of their mutual convenience and respective qualifications.

That the Vice-Principal shall be entitled to receive, for his services, a salary of three hundred and fifty pounds, current money, rating dollars at 7/6 each, to be paid quarterly.

That persons desirous of, and qualified for the appointment of Vice-Principal, be, by public advertisement, requested to make application to Mr. Charles Wallace, Mr. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and Mr. Alexander Contee Hanson, all of the city of Annapolis.

By order of the Board,
JOHN THOMAS, President.

N. B. The fundamental Laws of St. John's College prohibit all preference on account of religious tenets or opinions.

As the reappointment of a Vice-Principal is alone wanted, to complete the plan of this rising seminary, the Board will certainly proceed to the election at the stated time; provided a person qualified, in their judgment, for this important station, can be procured. The personal attendance of the candidates, although not positively required, will be obviously proper.

It may be useful to remark, that the salaries of all the professors and teachers have hitherto been paid with entire punctuality; and that the funds of St. John's College produce a certain annual income, superior to all the appropriations, which have been, or probably will be made.

¶ The Printers of newspapers throughout the United States, are earnestly requested to insert the above resolve and remarks—and to repeat the publication as often as convenience will permit.

A LOTTERY,

TO raise the sum of \$500 for the purpose of repairing the Protestant Episcopal Church in the city of New-Brunswick, agreeable to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed November 1791.

S	C	H	E	M	E.
1	Prize of	2000	Dollars is	2000	
1		1000		1000	
2		500		1000	
5		200		1000	
10		100		1000	
20		50		1500	
30		20		1800	
1675		4		6700	
1814	Prizes.			16000	
3590	Blanks.				

5334 Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is 16002 Dolls.

¶ This Lottery is composed of 5334 Tickets, not two Blanks to one Prize, and subject to a deduction of twelve and an half per cent. which is more favorable to adventurers than any Lottery yet offered to the public—and it being of such evident utility, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the most liberal support.

The drawing will commence on the second Monday in April, or sooner if the Tickets are disposed of, in the city of New-Brunswick, under the inspection of Col. John Bayard, President of said city; James Parker, Esq. Mayor of the city of Amboy; and Archibald Mercer, Esq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Society of New-Jersey.

Tickets to be had of the following persons, who are duly appointed Managers, and have given security for the faithful performance of their duty.

A list of the fortunate numbers will be published, and the prizes paid immediately after the drawing of the Lottery.

JOHN PARKER,
PETER KEENON,
ANTHONY W. WHITE, } Managers.

N. B. Those prizes which are not demanded within six months after the drawing of the Lottery, will be considered as a generous donation to the Church.

New-Brunswick, January 20, 1792.

[cp 3m]

POST-OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, January 9th, 1792.

ESTABLISHMENT of the *MAILS* for the Year 1792.

¶ IN my advertisement of the 9th inst. I mentioned the precise time of closing the different mails, at this office; and gave notice, that letters must be left half an hour earlier, than there might be time to make up the numerous mails. For all letters are to be marked—accounts of them entered in a book—and transcripts of those accounts made out, to send to the respective post-masters. But as some gentlemen have not adverted to that notice, and to prevent mistakes in future, I request those who are possessed of my advertisement of the 9th, to destroy it, and attend to the following, in which I have marked the times at which letters must be left at the office, to ensure their going in the mail of the day.

The EASTERN MAIL will be closed on

Mondays } at eight o'clock in the morning, and reach
Tuesdays } New-York at two o'clock, P. M. on each
Wednesdays } succeeding day.
Thursdays and }
Fridays }

The Mail from New-York will be closed there on the same days, and at the same time in the morning; and
Arrive at Philadelphia on

Tuesdays }
Wednesdays } at one o'clock, P. M.
Thursdays }
Fridays and }
Saturdays }

The SOUTHERN MAIL will be closed on

Mondays } at nine o'clock, A. M. (reaching Baltimore on
Wednesdays and } each succeeding day at 3 o'clock, P. M.)
Fridays } and
Arrive at Philadelphia on

Tuesdays }
Thursdays and } at one o'clock, P. M.
Saturdays }

The MAIL for the EASTERN SHORE of MARYLAND,

as far as CHESTERTOWN, will be closed on

Mondays } at half past seven o'clock in the morning,
Wednesdays and } (reaching Chestertown on each succeeding
Fridays } day) and
Arrive at Philadelphia on

Tuesdays }
Thursdays and } at one o'clock, P. M. in summer, and at two
Saturdays } o'clock, P. M. in winter.

The MAIL for CHESTER-MILLS and EASTON, will leave Philadelphia every Monday with the other Mails for the Eastern Shore, and return with the same every Saturday from November 1st to May 1st, and every Thursday the rest of the year.

The MAIL for DUCK-CREEK CROSS-ROADS & DOVER, will also leave Philadelphia every Monday with the Eastern Shore Mail, and return with the same every Thursday throughout the year.

The MAIL for PITTSBURG, will leave Philadelphia every Saturday at half past nine o'clock, A. M. and the Mail from Pittsburg will arrive at Philadelphia every Friday at noon.

As there are several places of the same name in the United States, the merchants and others are requested to be very particular in the direction of their letters; and when letters are not for a post town, the nearest post town to the place ought to be mentioned.

ROBERT PATTON, Post-Master.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT beautiful and elegant situation on the banks of the Potomack, adjoining the town of Alexandria, whereon the subscriber now resides; about 25 or 30 acres will be sold with the improvements, which are a neat and commodious two story house, completely finished from the cellar to the garret, a kitchen, laundry, meat-house, dairy, two story barn, and ice house, all finished in the best manner, together with several other necessary outhouses, the yard and garden neatly paved, and a skillful gardener now employed in putting it in fine order; the land well enclosed with a post and rail fence; a well, and springs of excellent water—the prospect is equalled by few, and excelled by none in America—its contiguity to Alexandria, the Federal Town, and Georgetown, having a fine and full view of each place, must render it in a few years of great value, being directly in a line of communication from Alexandria to the other two towns. Should a purchaser offer before the 15th of February next, a cheap bargain may be had. An indisputable title, clear of all incumbrances, will be made by the subscriber. I will also sell with this place, 220 Acres of Wood Land, about 3 miles distant, which will suit well to support the above in wood and timber.

December 14, 1791.

(1f)

BALDWIN DADE.

American Apollo.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE AMERICAN APOLLO,
A new Publication, just commenced in Boston,
ARE RECEIVED BY THE EDITOR HEREOF.

S A L E S

Of the real Estate of JOHN KIDD, late of the Township of Bensalem, in the County of Bucks, Esquire, deceased, pursuant to the Directions of his last Will and Testament.

ON Tuesday the 27th of March next will be exposed to Sale, by way of Public Vendue, on the premises—One exceedingly valuable and highly improved Farm, containing about two hundred and ninety-nine acres, situate on the river Delaware; on which is erected a handsome two-story brick house, with a new piazza in the front, two kitchens, a good barn, stables, hay-house, and other convenient outhouses. A good orchard of the best kind of grafted fruit, now in its prime; a large garden well fenced in, and in good order; and a shad and herring fishery before the door. This place is remarkably well timbered, has a sufficiency of meadow, a large front on the river, and runs back to the post-road.

One other very valuable Farm, adjoining the above; containing about two hundred and seven acres, the greatest part of which is wood-land. There are on this farm a good house, barn, stables, and other outhouses, with a young thriving orchard of the best grafted fruit, and a shad and herring fishery. It has long been a well accustomed tavern; and the ferry belonging to it, known by the name of Dunks's, is noted for being well kept and much frequented. Both the above places afford the best prospects on the river, and are remarkably healthy.

One other small Farm, containing about sixty-three acres, situate in the township of Southampton, in the county aforesaid; on which are erected two log-houses. There is a small orchard, and a great sufficiency of wood-land and meadow ground.

One Lot, containing four acres, situate on the great post-road, leading from Philadelphia to New-York, and six miles from the former. On it is a good log dwelling-house, and a work-shop adjoining, with a well of excellent water at the door; now in the tenure of the Widow Ward.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold all the remaining Stock, Household-Furniture, Farming Utensils, and Wheat in the ground.

N. B. The conditions of sale will be, one-third of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in two yearly payments with interest.

JOHN SWIFT,
JOHN M. NESBIT,
SAMUEL BENNETT, } Executors.

(cp 2m)

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE just now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors south of Walnut-street Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for sale, a general assortment of SHOT of all sizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced English workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the cost of imported.

They also continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addressed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the shortest notice.

N. B. Wanted, industrious, sober, Labouring Men, at the said Mines, where constant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houses for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Messrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Chestnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

T E A S,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the first quality—by retail,

No. 19,

Third-Street, between Chestnut and Market Streets.

War Department.

JANUARY 2, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of September, 1791, and which will become due on the 5th day of March, 1792, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application, for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeable to the following form :

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of _____ in the state of _____ and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served _____ (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the _____ and county of _____ and has resided there for the last _____ years, previous to which he resided in _____

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeable to the following form:

I, A. B. of _____ county of _____ state of _____ do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of _____ my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of _____ my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and sealed
in the presence of

} Witnesses.

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,

H. KNOX, Secretary of War.

¶ The Printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers, for the space of two months.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, shewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thousand Pennyweights—according to the Act of Congress, ascertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.

¶ The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.